

REMARKS

The amendment to claim 32 does not add new matter. The amendment to claim 32 merely adds to “said hole” the implied phrase “in said second cortical bone portion.” This phrase has support in the immediately preceding phrase in claim 32 and eliminates any confusion as to which “hole” was intended.

Summary of the Bases for Objection /Rejection

The drawings are objected to because of crossing hatching (FIGs. 6-7, 13-14, 18, 20C, 21D, 21E and 22D) issues.

The Patent Office has assigned an effective filing date of 02/12/01 to claims 26-33.

Claims 26-31 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) for allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Pat. 6,200,347 (Anderson et al.).

Claims 31-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) for allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Pat. 4,950,296 (McIntyre).

Claims 26, 28, 31, 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) for allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Pat. 5,084,051 (Tormala).

Each of these bases for objection and/or rejection is addressed in Sections I-VI which follow.

I. Objection to some of the Drawings

The Patent Office has objected to certain drawings because of cross hatching (FIGs. 6-7, 13-14, 18, 20C, 21D, 21E and 22D) issues. Specifically, the Patent Office objects to FIGs 6-7, 13-14, 18, 20C, 21D, 21E and 22D because the cross-hatching therein indicates “metal” rather than “bone components.”

Regarding FIGs. 6-7, 13-14, 18, 20C, 21D, 21E and 22D, the cross hatching is shown as running from top left toward bottom right--like a **slash** mark. In contrast, the MPEP shows that the cross hatching for a metal runs opposite that of the Applicants, running from top right to bottom left--like a **back-slash**. Further, the MPEP also shows that for

biochemical components, the correct direction of the hatching is as used by the Applicants running from top left to bottom right. In addition, the hatching for biochemical inventions also includes a series of horizontal dashes and crescent moons. The latter were not included in the applicants' drawings, as they would obscure the details of the drawings. However, the Patent Office is requesting the crescents and horizontal lines. Accordingly, the Applicants co-file with this response substitute FIGs. 6-7, 13-14, 18, 20C, 21D, 21E and 22D, having the crescents and horizontal lines added to clarify that the material shown in the drawings is a biochemical component. Accordingly, this basis for objection has been rendered moot.

II. Effective Filing Date of Claims 26-33

The Patent Office contends that claims 26-33 are only entitled to the filing date of the present application—February 12, 2001. Specifically, the Patent Office contends that claims 27 and 31-33 have this date because of the “press-fit” limitation. [Official Action at page 2.] In construing the “press-fit” limitation, the Patent Office stated that an “interference fit” and a “snug fit” (of the cited prior art) “is considered to be the same as a press fit.” [Official Action at page 3.]

In response, the Applicants wish to point out that the present invention claims priority to USSN 08/920,630, filed 08/27/97, now abandoned. A copy of this specification is attached as Exhibit A of the Applicants’ Response to the Official Action of 11/04/03. This claimed priority application discloses the subject matter of claims 27 and 31-33, directed to an assembled implant comprising two cortical bone pieces that are held together by cortical bone pins that are press fitted into machined holes in the two cortical bone pieces:

Pins, composed of cortical bone, resorbable but strong biocompatible synthetic material, or metallic pins of the appropriate diameter are then impelled into the holes in the implants such that the implants are formed into a unitary body by these pins.

[Exhibit A: USSN 08/920,630 at page 17, lines 10-12; emphasis added in bold.]

* * *

In a further embodiment of this invention, shown in FIG. 8, a method for assembling the implant of this invention from component parts is provided. In FIG. 8A, there is shown an implant 800 composed of **two side-by-side halves**, 801A and 801B. The two halves of the implant are brought into juxtaposition to form a unitary implant. The two halves may be implanted in juxtaposition, or holes may be formed in each half, and the halves **maintained in contact by forcing pins through the holes**, in a fashion analogous to that described above **for maintaining stacked implants in contact with each other**.

[Exhibit A: USSN 08/920,630 at page 17, lines 22-28; emphasis added in bold.]

Thus, the specification of Applicants' claimed priority application does disclose "forcing" or "impelling" pins, i.e., press-fitting pins, into the holes in the two portions of the implant. Accordingly, claims 27 and 31-33 are entitled to the priority filing date of 08/27/97.

As its next basis, the Patent Office alleges that the present application is only entitled to its actual filing date of 02/12/01, based upon the "preclusion of adhesive." The Applicants' priority application, USSN 08/920,630, discloses in the block quotes cited above that "pins" alone were sufficient to form the implant ("**the implants are formed into a unitary body by these pins**") and ("**the halves maintained in contact by forcing pins through the holes**, in a fashion analogous to that described above **for maintaining stacked implants in contact with each other**"). The Patent Office has already determined that reference to "pins" alone is sufficient support for "preclusion of adhesive." Specifically, in relation to Anderson, the Patent Office alleged that "the pins of Anderson are threaded and do not contain adhesive," citing to Anderson at col.5, lines 1-8 and lines 29-33; and at col. 19, line 62 to col. 20, line 36. Referring to these sections, the phrase "lack (or preclusion) of adhesive" never expressly appears in Anderson, but as in the Applicants' disclosure, is inferred from the fact that the pins alone were sufficient:

The invention also provides a composite bone graft where the one or more through-holes and the one or more **pins** are round and an inner diameter of a **through-hole** is smaller than a diameter of a pin, to provide an **interference fit between the through-hole and the pin**.

[Anderson at col. 5, lines 29-33; emphasis added in bold.]

Thus, the Applicants' disclosure is equally sufficient with the disclosure in Anderson which the Patent Office has already determined to be sufficient for teaching the lack of need for an adhesive. Moreover, the pins referenced above by Anderson are "pins" and not screws. The common word "screw" never appears in Anderson.

Finally, the Patent Office alleges that claims 30 and 32 have the filing date of 02/12/01 because of the recitation of "cancellous" bone portions. However, the specification of USSN 08/920,630, discloses the presence of the D-shaped cancellous bone plug 310 that fits in the center D-cavity of the implant:

In FIG. 3B, there is provided an end-on view of the **cancellous bone plug 310** after the broaching procedure is completed. As can be seen, the internal canal 104 has been converted from a circular canal into a substantially "D"-shaped canal.

[Exhibit A: USSN 08/920,630 at page 11, lines 7-10; emphasis added in bold.]

The function of the asymmetric D-cavity is to allow any implant to be reproducibly mounted on a jig for machining the exterior surfaces into the appropriate shape, whereupon the cancellous portion can be reinserted.

For all these reasons, claims 26-33 are entitled to the priority filing date of 08/27/97.

III. 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) over U.S. Pat. 6,200,347 (Anderson)

Claims 26-31 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) for allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Pat. 6,200,347 (Anderson et al.). Anderson has an earliest claimed priority filing date of 01/05/99. Applicants have previously amended claims 26-34 in conformity with the Applicants priority application USSN 08/920,630, filed 08/27/97. Moreover, in Section II herein, the Applicants have cited to those portions of Applicants' claimed priority application USSN 08/920,630 that support claims 26-31 and 33. Accordingly, Anderson, which has an earliest claimed priority date of 01/05/99 is not prior art.

IV. 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over U.S. Pat. 4,950,296 (McIntyre)

Claims 31-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) for allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Pat. 4,950,296 (McIntyre). Claims 26-30 are free of this cited reference. According to the Patent Office, “McIntyre anticipates the claim language where the first bone portion as claimed is the top half of the cortical bone member (12) of McIntyre, the second bone portion as claimed is the bottom half of the cortical bone portion (12), and the cancellous portion is the cancellous plug (20). . . .” [Official Action at page 3.] The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Each of rejected claims 31-34 is directed to “an assembled bone graft” that includes elements neither taught nor suggested in McIntyre. Specifically, rejected claims 31 and 33 are directed to an assembled bone graft that includes the presence of “one or more **cortical bone pins** press-fitted in said holes for holding said **first bone portion** in juxtaposition to said **second bone portion** and forming a graft unit.” In contrast, McIntyre never discloses the use of mentions “cortical bone pins.” For this reason alone, claims 31 and 33 are not anticipated by McIntyre.

Claim 34 of the Applicants’ invention is directed to “An assembled bone graft, comprising: a **first bone portion**; a **second bone portion** provided on said first bone portion to form a graft unit; and **one or more biocompatible pins** inserted into said first bone portion and said second bone portion for holding together said graft unit.” As mentioned in relation to claims 31 and 33, claim 34 is directed to an assembled bone graft that includes “**one or more biocompatible pins**.” McIntyre never discloses the use of a “pin.” Rather, McIntyre uses the term “plug” and discloses that the porous cancellous bone “plug” has an “increased surface area that encourages tissue growth, vascularization, and the deposition of new bone”:

The **cancellous plug 20** may be obtained from sources rich in cancellous material, such as the knee or the distal condyle. The resulting dowel or plug provides a device that has superior wall strength for support, and increased surface area that encourages tissue growth, vascularization, and deposition of new bone. As shown in FIG. 2, the large surface area 22 of cancellous bone is exposed to or at the outer surface of the dowel to provide optimum conditions for new tissue growth and fusion. The

dowel may be used in any number of skeletal repair procedures, such as in fusion or securing adjacent bone surfaces together.

[McIntyre at col. 2, line 61 to col. 3, line 4; emphasis added in bold.]

Thus, in contrast to the pin heads that are exposed at the ends of the pins that hold together the portions of the Applicants' implants, McIntyre discloses the use of plugs that have a "large surface area" and perform a very different function – encouraging tissue growth, vascularization, and deposition of new bone. For this reason, claim 34 is not anticipated by McIntyre.

Claim 32 is directed to "[a]n assembled bone graft, comprising: a first cortical bone portion having a hole therein; a second cortical bone portion having a hole therein, said hole in said second cortical bone portion aligning with said hole in said first cortical bone portion; a cancellous bone portion press-fitted in the hole between said first cortical bone portion and said second cortical bone portion to form said assembled bone graft." Thus, on its face, the assembled bone graft of claim 32 has two **separate** bone portions having **separate** holes that are aligned. In contrast, McIntyre has a **single** piece of bone having a **single** hole. Thus, at best, McIntyre discloses only **one** of the **two** bone portions of claim 32 of the Applicants' invention. Moreover, given the thin walls or log shape of the cortical bone segments disclosed in McIntyre, they would not be able to form a stackable bone graft that would be suitable for implantation in a patient. Rather, they are single member non-stacking implants having a cancellous bone plug. For these reasons, claim 32 would not be anticipated by McIntyre.

VII. 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over U.S. Pat. 5,084,051 (Tormala)

Claims 26, 28, 31, 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) for allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Pat. 5,084,051 (Tormala). According to the Patent Office, "Tormala anticipates the claim language where the first bone portion is layer (2) of Tormala, the second bone portion is layer (1) of Tormala, and the pins as claimed are screws (R) of Tormala." [Official Action at page 4; emphasis added in bold.] The Patent Office further contends that "[t]he layers and screws of Tormala are considered to be **bone portions** because

they are for attachment or use with bone and bone repair. This is the same way that a ‘**bone screw**’ in the art is not necessarily made of bone but rather for use on bone.” [Official Action at page 4; emphasis added in bold]. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

The term used in each of claims 26, 28, 31, 33 and 34 is “bone portion” not “bone screw”. The interpretation of “bone screw” is irrelevant to the Applicants invention. The Patent Office has attempted to bootstrap an argument on invention consisting of fabricated definitions of terms having no written support in the art. The ordinary meaning of the word “portion” is a part of as greater whole:

portion - 1. a part or limited quantity of anything. . .

[Exhibit D: Webster’s New World Dictionary, Second College Edition, D. Guralink, Ed., Prentice Hall Press, Cleveland Ohio, 1986 at page 1110; emphasis added in bold.]

Thus, the term “bone portion,” when given its ordinary meaning, means a part of a bone. Moreover, U.S. Pat. 6,200,347 (Anderson) which is cited by the Patent Office uses the term “bone portion” throughout and as an element in its claims to refer to a part made from recovered bone. See Anderson at col. 11, lines 60-62 (“By the term ‘bone’ is intended for the purposes of the present invention, bone recovered from any source including animal and human, . . .”). Likewise, the Applicant’s priority application discloses that the bone source of the implant is preferably “cortical bone” that may be “allograft” or “autograft.”

An implant composed substantially of **cortical bone** is provided for use in cervical Smith-Robinson vertebral fusion procedures. According to methods of this invention, the implant is derived from **allograft** or **autograft cortical bone** sources, is machined to form a substantially "D"- shaped implant having a canal into which osteogenic material may be packed.

[Exhibit A: USSN 08/920,630 at page 2, lines 20-23; emphasis added in bold.]

Thus, both the Applicants’ invention and the art recognize that the term “bone portion” means a portion of recovered bone. It does not include the combination of polymeric layer and a ceramic layer as disclosed by Tormala. For these reasons, claims 26, 28, 31, 33 and 34 are

not anticipated by the very different invention of Tormala. The allowance of claims 26, 28, 31, 33 and 34 over Tormala is respectfully requested.

VIII. The Finality of This Rejection Should be Withdrawn

The Patent Office contends that “Applicants’ amendment necessitated the new grounds of rejection presented in this Office action.” [Official Action at page 4.] The Applicants respectfully disagree. The new basis for rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Tormala is based upon the recitation of “bone portion” in claims 26, 28, 29, 31 and 33-34 which the Patent Office equates to the layers in Tormala. [See the Official Action at page 4 (“The layers and screws of Tormala are considered to be bone portions because they are for attachment or use with bone and bone repair.”).] However, the term “bone portion” was not added by amendment and is the original element in the claims as previously examined. Therefore, this basis for rejection could have been made earlier. The withdrawal of the finality of this rejection is proper and respectfully requested.

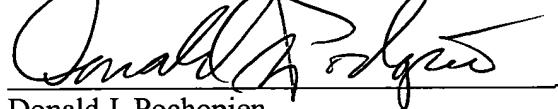
CONCLUSION

Claims 26-34 are pending. The Applicants have shown that claims 26-33 have an effective filing date of 08/27/97. The rejection of claims 26-31 and 33 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) for allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Pat. 6,200,347 (Anderson et al.) has been rebutted. The rejection of claims 31-34 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) for allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Pat. 4,950,296 (McIntyre) has been rebutted. The rejection of claims 26, 28, 31, 33 and 34 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) for allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Pat. 5,084,051 (Tormala) has been rebutted. Finally, the Applicants have shown that the finality of this rejection is erroneous because the Patent Office cited new prior art (Tormala) that was not necessitated by the Applicants' amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

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**WEBSTER'S
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purple + *opsis*: see RHODOPSPIN] a carotenoid pigment found in the retina of freshwater fishes

porphyry (pôr'fîr'ë) n., pl. -ries [ME. *porfirie* < OFr. *porfire* < ML. *porphyreum*, altered < L. *porphyrites* < Gr. *porphyrites* (*lithos*), lit., purple (stone) < *porphyros*, purple] 1. orig., an Egyptian rock with large feldspar crystals contained in a purplish groundmass 2. any igneous rock with large, distinct crystals, esp. of alkali feldspar embedded in a fine-grained matrix

porpoise (pôr'pôz) n., pl. -pois-es, -poise: see PLURAL, II, D, 1 [ME. *porpoys* < OFr. *porpeis*, lit., swine fish < L. *porcus*, a pig, swine (see PORK) + *piscis*, FISH?] 1. any of a number of small, usually gregarious toothed whales found in most seas, with a torpedo-shaped body and a blunt snout, esp. the **harbor porpoise** (*Phocaena phocaena*) 2. a dolphin or any of several other small cetaceans

porridge (pôr'ij, pär') n. [altered < **POTTAGE** by confusion with ME. *porrey* < OFr. *poree* < VL. *porrata*, leek broth < L. *porrum*, leek, akin to Gr. *prason*, leek] 1. orig., pottage 2. [Chiefly Brit.] a soft food made of cereal or meal boiled in water or milk until thick

porrin-gar (-in jar) n. [earlier *pottanger*, *pottager* < Fr. *potager*, soup dish: altered after prec.] a bowl for porridge; small, shallow bowl, orig. of pewter, etc., used for cereal or the like, esp. by children

Por-se-na (pôr'si nă), Lars (lärz) 6th cent. B.C.; Etruscan king who, according to legend, attacked Rome in an unsuccessful attempt to restore Tarquin to the throne: also **Por-sen-na** (pôr'sen'ă)

Por-son (pôr'sən), Richard 1759-1808; Eng. classical scholar

port¹ (pôrt) n. [ME. < OFr. & OE. *port* < L. *portus*, a haven: for IE. base see FORD] 1. a harbor 2. a city or town with a harbor where ships can load and unload cargo 3. same as **PORT OF ENTRY**

port² (pôrt) n. [*< Oporto*, city in Portugal] a sweet, fortified, usually dark-red wine

port³ (pôrt) vt. [MF. *porter* < L. *portare*, to carry: see FARE] 1. orig., to carry 2. to carry, hold, or place (a rifle or sword) in front of one, diagonally upward from right to left, as for inspection —n. [ME. *porte* < MFr. < the v.] 1. the manner in which one carries oneself; carriage 2. the position of a ported weapon

port⁴ (pôrt) n. [prob. < PORT¹; reason for name uncertain] the left-hand side of a ship or airplane as one faces forward, toward the bow: opposed to **STARBOARD** —adj. of or on the port —vt., vi. to move or turn (the helm) to the port side

port⁵ (pôrt) n. [ME. < OFr. *porte* < L. *porta*, a door, akin to *portus*: see PORT¹] 1. [Obs. except Scot.] a portal; gateway 2. a) same as **PORTHOLE** b) a porthole covering 3. an opening, as in a cylinder face or valve face, for the passage of steam, gas, water, etc.

Port. 1. Portugal 2. Portuguese

port-a-ble (pôr'tâ b'l) adj. [ME. < MFr. < LL. *portabilis* < *portare*, to carry: see FARE] 1. that can be carried 2. a) easily carried or moved, esp. by hand /a portable TV/ b) that can be used anywhere because operated by self-contained batteries /a portable radio/ 3. [Obs.] bearable; endurable —n. something portable —port'a-bil'i-ty n.

por-tage (pôr'tij; for n. 2 & v., also, esp. Canad., pôr'tâzh') n. [ME. < MFr. < ML. *portaticum* < L. *portare*, to carry: see FARE] 1. a) the act of carrying or transporting b) the charge for this —★2. a) a carrying of boats and supplies overland between navigable rivers, lakes, etc., as during a canoe trip b) any place or route over which this is done —vt., vi. -tag-ed, -tag-ing □ to carry (boats, etc.) over a portage

por-tal (pôr'tâl) n. [ME. < MFr. < ML. *portale*, orig. neut. of *portalis*, of a door < L. *porta*: see PORT¹] 1. a doorway, gate, or entrance, esp. a large and imposing one 2. any point or place of entry, as one where nerves, vessels, etc. enter an organ —adj. [ML. *portalis*] designating, of, or like the vein carrying blood from the intestines, stomach, etc. to the liver

***por-tal-to-por-tal pay** (-ta pôr'tâl) wages for workers based on the total time spent from the moment of entering the mine, factory, etc. until the moment of leaving it

por-ta-men-to (pôr'tâ men'tô; It. pôr'tâ men'tô) n., pl. -men'ti (-tô) [It. < *portare*, to carry < L. *portare*: see FARE] Music a continuous gliding from one note to another, sounding intervening tones; glide

port-an-ce (pôr'tâns) n. [Early ModE. < MFr. < *porter*, to bear: see PORT¹] [Archaic] one's bearing or demeanor

Port Arthur 1. former name of LUSHUN 2. [after Arthur Stilwell, local philanthropist] seaport in SE Tex., on Sabine Lake: pop. 61,000 3. former name of a port in W Ontario, Canada: merged (1970) with Fort William to form THUNDER BAY

por-ta-tive (pôr'tâ tiv) adj. [ME. < OFr. *portatif*, lit., that is carried < L. *portatus*, pp. of *portare*, to carry (see FARE) + OFr. -if, -ive] 1. of or having the power of carrying a load, charge, etc. 2. capable of being carried; portable

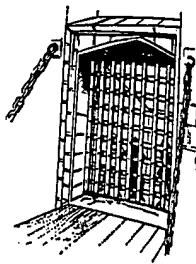
Port-au-Prince (pôr'tô prins'; Fr. pôr tô prans') capital of Haiti; seaport on the Caribbean: pop. 250,000

port authority a governmental commission in charge of the traffic, regulations, etc. of a port

port-cul-lis (pôrt kül'is) n. [ME. *portoles* < MFr. *porte* *coleïce* < *porte*, a gate + *coleïce*, fem. of *coleis*, sliding < L. *colare*, to strain, filter] a heavy iron grating suspended by chains and lowered between grooves to bar the gateway of a castle or fortified town

port de bras (pôr' dâ brä) [Fr., carriage of the arms] *Ballet* the positions or movement of the arms

Port du Salut (pôr' doo sa lü'; Fr. pôr dû sâ lü') [after monastery at Port du Salut, France, where orig. made] a semihard, whole-milk, yellowish cheese



PORTCULLIS

Porte (pôrt) n. [Fr., in la Sublime

Porte, transl. of Turk. *Babi Ali*, chief office of the Ottoman Empire, lit., High Gate: from the palace gate where justice was administered] the Ottoman Turkish government

porte-co-chere, **porte-co-chère** (pôrt'kô shér') n. [Fr. *porte*, a gate (see PORT¹) + *cochère*, coach, fem. adj. < *coche*: see COACH] 1. a large entrance gateway into a courtyard 2. a kind of porch roof projecting over a drive-way at an entrance, as of a house

Port Elizabeth seaport in S Cape Province, South Africa, on the Indian Ocean: pop. 291,000

porte-mon-nai (pôrt mô nă'; E. pôrt'mun'ë) n. [Fr. carry-money] a purse or pocketbook

por-tend (pôr tend') vt. [ME. *portendere* < L. *portendere* < *por-*, akin to *per*, through + *tendere*, to stretch: see TEND¹] 1. to be an omen or warning of; foreshadow; presage 2. to be an indication of; signify

por-tent (pôr'tent) n. [L. *portentum* < *portendere*: see prec.] 1. something that portends an event about to occur, esp. an unfortunate event; omen 2. a portending; significance /a howl of dire portent/ 3. something amazing; marvel

por-ten-tous (pôr'ten'tas) adj. [L. *portentosus* < *portentum*: see prec.] 1. that portends evil; ominous 2. arousing awe or amazement; marvelous; prodigious 3. ponderous or pompous; self-important —SYN. see OMINOUS —por'ten-tous-ly adv. —por'ten'tous-ness n.

por-ter¹ (pôr'ter) n. [ME. < OFr. *portier* < LL. *portarius* < L. *porta*, a gate] 1. a doorman or gatekeeper 2. R.C.Ch. a member of the lowest of the four minor orders

por-ter² (pôr'ter) n. [ME. *portour* < OFr. *porteour* < LL. *portator* < L. *portare*, to carry: see FARE] 1. a person who carries things; esp., a man who carries luggage, etc. for hire or as an attendant at a railroad station, hotel, etc. ★2. a man who sweeps, cleans, does errands, etc. in a bank, store, restaurant, etc. ★3. a railroad employee who waits on passengers in a sleeper or parlor car 4. [abbrev. of *porter's ale*] a dark-brown beer resembling light stout, made from charred or browned malt

Por-ter (pôr'ter) 1. Cole (kôl), 1893-1964; U.S. composer of popular songs 2. David, 1780-1843; U.S. naval officer & diplomat 3. David Dix-on (diks'n), 1813-91; Union admiral in the Civil War: son of prec. 4. Katherine Anne, 1890-1980; U.S. short-story writer, essayist, & novelist

5. William Sydney, see O. HENRY

por-ter-age (-ij) n. 1. a porter's work 2. the charge for this

por-ter-house (-hou's) n. 1. formerly, a place where beer, porter, etc. (and sometimes steaks and chops) were served

★2. [said to be so named as a specialty at a former New York porterhouse] a choice cut of beef from the loin just before the sirloin: in full porterhouse steak

port-fol-i-o (pôrt fôl'ë ô') n., pl. -li-os [earlier *porto folio* < It. *portafoglio* < *portare* (< L.: see FARE), to carry + *foglio* (< L. *folium*: see FOLIATE), a leaf] 1. a flat, portable case, usually of leather, for carrying loose sheets of paper, manuscripts, drawings, etc.; briefcase 2. such a case for state documents 3. the office of a minister of state or member of a cabinet /a minister without portfolio/ 4. a list of the stocks, bonds, and commercial paper owned by a bank, an investor, etc. 5. a selection of representative works, as of an artist

port-hole (pôr'hôl') n. 1. an opening in a ship's side, as for admitting light and air 2. an opening to shoot through, in the wall of a fort, etc.; embrasure 3. an opening shaped somewhat like this, as in a furnace door

Port Huron port in E Mich., on the St. Clair River & Lake Huron: pop. 34,000

Por-tia (pôr'shâ) [L. *Porcia*, fem. of *Porcius*, name of a Roman gens, prob. < *porcus* (see PORK)] 1. a feminine name 2. the heroine of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*

por-ti-co (pôr'tâ kô') n., pl. -coes', -cos' [It. < L. *porticus*: see PORCH] a porch or covered walk, consisting of a roof supported by columns, often at the entrance or across the front of a building; colonnade

por-tiere, **por-tière** (pôr tyer', -tîer') n. [Fr. *portière* < *porte*, a door: see PORT¹] a curtain, usually heavy, hung in a doorway

por-tion (pôr'shôn) n. [ME. < OFr. < L. *portio* (gen. *portionis*), a portion, akin to *pars*, PART] 1. a part or limited quantity of any-



PORTECO

thing, esp. that allotted to a person; share 2. the part of an estate received by an heir 3. the part of a man's money or property contributed by his bride; dowry 4. the part of experience supposedly allotted to a person by fate; one's lot; destiny 5. the part of a meal or quantity of food served to a person; serving; helping —*vt.* [OFr. *portionner*, to divide, separate] 1. to divide into portions 2. to give as a portion to; apportion 3. to give a portion to; endow; dower —*SYN.* see FATE, PART —*por'tion·er n.* —*por'tion·less adj.*

Port Jackson inlet of the Pacific, in E New South Wales, Australia; harbor of Sydney: 21 sq. mi.

Port-land (pôrt'länd) 1. [after ff.] city and port in NW Oreg., at the confluence of the Columbia & Willamette rivers: pop. 366,000 (met. area 1,236,000) 2. [after *Port-land*, town and island in England] seaport in SW Me., on the Atlantic: pop. 62,000

portland cement [from resemblance of the concrete made from it to stone quarried on the Isle of *Portland*, England] sometimes P- a kind of cement that hardens under water, made by burning a mixture of limestone and clay or similar materials

Port Louis capital of Mauritius; seaport on the NW coast: pop. 125,000

port·ly (pôrt'lë) *adj.* -li·er, -li·est [PORT³ + -LY¹] 1. large and heavy in a dignified and stately way 2. stout; corpulent —*port'li·ness n.*

port·man·teau (pôrt man'tô, pôrt'man tô') *n.*, pl. -teaus, -teaux (-tôz) [Fr. *portemanteau* < *porter*, to carry + *manteau*, a cloak: see PORT³ & MANTLE] a traveling case or bag; esp., a stiff leather suitcase that opens like a book into two compartments

portmanteau word a word that is a combination of two other words in form and meaning (Ex.: *smog*, from *smoke* and *fog*)

Port Mores·by (môrz'bë) seaport in SE New Guinea; capital of Papua New Guinea: pop. 77,000

Pôr·to (pôr'too) *Port. name of OPORTO*

Pôrto A·le·gre (â le'grë) seaport in S Brazil; capital of Rio Grande do Sul state: pop. 641,000

port of call a port that is a regular stopover for ships, esp. cargo ships

port of entry any place where customs officials are stationed to check the entry of people or foreign goods into a country

Port-of-Spain (pôrt'ev spän') seaport on NW Trinidad; capital of Trinidad and Tobago: pop. 98,000: also *Port of Spain*

Por·to No·vo (pôr'tô nô've) capital of Benin; seaport on the Gulf of Guinea: pop. 100,000

Por·to Ri·co (pôr'tâ rë'kô) *former name of PUERTO RICO*

—*Por'to Ri'can*

Port Phillip Bay inlet of Bass Strait, in S Victoria, Australia; harbor of Melbourne: 762 sq. mi.

por·trait (pôr'trit, -trät) *n.* [MFr., pp. of *portraire*: see PORTRAY] 1. orig., a drawn, painted, or carved picture of something 2. a representation of a person, esp. of his face, drawn, painted, photographed, or sculptured 3. a description, dramatic portrayal, etc. of a person

por·trait·ist (-ist) *n.* a person who makes portraits

por·tri·ture (pôr'tri char) *n.* [ME. *purtreiture* < MFr. see ff.] 1. the process, practice, or art of portraying 2. a portrait 3. portraits collectively

por·tray (pôr trâ') *vt.* [ME. *purtreien* < MFr. *portraire* < L. *protrahere*, to draw forth < *pro-*, forth + *trahere*, to DRAW] 1. to make a picture or portrait of; depict; delineate 2. to make a word picture of; describe graphically 3. to play the part of in a play, movie, etc. —*por·tray'a·ble adj.* —*por·tray'er n.*

por·tray·al (-äl) *n.* 1. the act of portraying 2. a portrait; description; representation

por·tress (pôr'tris) *n.* a woman porter (doorkeeper)

Port Royal town in Jamaica, at the entrance to Kingston harbor: the original town, former capital, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1692

Port Sa·id (sä'ed, sä'ïd) seaport in NE Egypt, at the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal: pop. 244,000

Port-Sa·lut (pôr'sa lôö'; Fr. pôr sâ lü') *n.* same as PORT DU SALUT

Ports·mouth (pôrts'math) 1. seaport in Hampshire, S England, on the English Channel: pop. 218,000 2. [after prec.] seaport in SE Va., on Hampton Roads: pop. 105,000; see NORFOLK

Port Sudan seaport in NE Sudan, on the Red Sea: pop. 57,000

Por·tu·gal (pôr'cha gal; Port. pôr'too gäl') country in SW Europe, on the Atlantic: 34,308 sq. mi.; pop. 8,255,000 (with the Azores & Madeira, 35,509 sq. mi.; pop. 9,228,000); cap. Lisbon

Por·tu·guese (pôr'cha gëz') *adj.* of Portugal, its people, their language, or culture —*n.* 1. pl. -gue'se' a native or inhabitant of Portugal 2. the Romance language spoken in Portugal and Brazil

Portuguese East Africa *alt. name of MOZAMBIQUE*, when it was a Portuguese territory

fat, ape, cär; ten, ēven; is, bite; gô, hôrn, tôöl, look; oil, out; up, fur; get; joy; yet; chin; she; thin, then; zh, leisure; n, ring; a for a in ago, e in agent, i in sanity, o in comply, u in focus; 'as in able (ä'b'l); Fr. bâl; è, Fr. coeur; ô, Fr. feu; Fr. mon; ô, Fr. coq; ü, Fr. duc; r, Fr. cri; H, G. ich; kh, G. doch. See inside front cover. *Americanism; †foreign; *hypothetical; < derived from

Portuguese Guinea former name of GUINEA-BISSAU

Portuguese India former Portuguese overseas territory consisting of three enclaves in India: see GOA

Portuguese man-of-war any of several large, colonial, warm-sea siphonophores (genus *Physalia*) having a large, bladderlike sac, with a saillike structure on top, which enables them to float on the water, and long, dangling tentacles that have powerful stinging cells

Portuguese Timor former Portuguese territory in the Malay Archipelago, consisting principally of the E half of Timor; since 1976, a province of Indonesia

Portuguese West Africa *alt. name of ANGOLA*, when it was a Portuguese territory

por·tu·lac·a (pôr'chä lak'sa, -lä'ka) *n.* [ModL. < L. *purslane* < *portula*, dim. of *porta*, door (see PORT)] from the doorlike opening of the seed capsule] a fleshy annual plant (*Portulaca grandiflora*) of the purslane family with yellow, pink, or purple flowers

pos. 1. position 2. positive 3. possessive

ipo·sa·da (pô sâ'ihä) *n.* [Sp. < fem. of *posado*, pp. of *posar*, to lodge < L. *pausare*, to stop < *pausa*, a PAUSE] in Spanish-speaking countries 1. an inn 2. a Christmas festival marked by a candlelight procession

pose¹ (pôz) *vt.* posed, posing [ME. *posen* < OFr. *poser*, to put in position < VL. *pausare*, to place, put < LL. to stop, rest (< L. *pausa*; see PAUSE): meaning and form altered after L. *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, to place, put; see POSITION] 1. to put forth; assert (a claim, argument, etc.) 2. to put forward or propose (a question, problem, etc.) 3. to put (a model, photographic subject, etc.) in a certain position or attitude —*vi.* 1. to assume a certain position or attitude, as in modeling for an artist 2. to strike attitudes for effect; attitudinize 3. to pretend to be what one is not; set oneself up (as) / to pose as an officer —*n.* [Fr. < the v.] 1. a bodily attitude, esp. one held for or pictured by an artist, photographer, etc. 2. a way of behaving or speaking that is assumed for effect; pretense —*SYN.* —pose refers to an attitude or manner that is assumed for the effect that it will have on others (her generosity is a mere pose); affectation is used of a specific instance of artificial behavior intended obviously to impress others (an affectation of speech); a mannerism is a peculiarity in behavior, speech, etc. (often originally an affectation) that has become habitual and unconscious (his mannerism of raising one eyebrow in surprise); airs is used of an affected pretense of superior manners and graces (she's always putting on airs) See also POSTURE

pose² (pôz) *vt.* posed, posing [aphetic for APPOSE, OPPOSE] 1. [Obs.] to question 2. to puzzle or disconcert, as by an almost unanswerable question; baffle

Po·se·i·don (pô si'dn, pæ-) [L. < Gr. *Poseidōn*] *Gr. Myth.* god of the sea and of horses: identified with the Roman god Neptune

Po·sen (pôz'n) *Ger. name of POZNAN*

pos·er¹ (pôz'är) *n.* a person who poses; esp., a poseur

pos·er² (pôz'är) *n.* a baffling question or problem

po·seur (pô zür') *n.* [Fr.] a person who assumes attitudes or manners merely for their effect upon others

posh (pôsh) *adj.* [prob. < obs. Brit. slang *posh*, a dandy < ?] [Colloq.] luxurious and fashionable; elegant —*posh'ly adv.* —*posh'ness n.*

Po·shan (pô'shän, bô'shän') same as TZUPO

pos·it (päz'it) *vt.* [*< L. positus*: see ff.] 1. to set in place or position; situate 2. to set down or assume as fact; postulate

po·si·tion (pa zish'ñ) *n.* [MFr. < L. *positio* < *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, to place < **posinere* < *po-*, away (< IE. base **apo-*, whence L. *ab*, from, away) + *sincere*, to put, lay: see SITE] 1. the act of posing, or placing 2. a posing of a proposition; affirmation 3. the manner in which a person or thing is placed or arranged; attitude; posture; disposition 4. one's attitude toward or opinion on a subject; stand (his position on foreign aid) 5. the place where a person or thing is, esp. in relation to others; location; situation; site (the ship's position) 6. the usual or proper place of a person or thing; station (the players are in position) 7. a location or condition in which one has the advantage (to jockey for position) 8. a strategic military site 9. a person's relative place, as in society; rank; status 10. a place high in society, business, etc. (a man of position) 11. a post of employment; office; job (to apply for a teaching position) 12. *Finance* the long or short commitment of a market trader in securities or commodities 13. *Music* a) the arrangement of the notes of a chord with respect to their relative closeness or distance apart (open position) b) any of the fixed locations on the fingerboard of a violin, etc. that the left hand assumes for fingering a particular series of notes c) any of the various points to which a trombone slide may be moved to change the pitch —*vt.* 1. to put in a particular position; place or station 2. [Rare] to locate —*po·si·tion·al adj.* —*po·si·tion·er n.*

SYN. —position applies to any specific employment for salary or wages, but often connotes white-collar or professional employment; situation now usually refers to a position that is open or to one that is desired (situation wanted as instructor); office refers to a position of authority or trust, especially in government, a corporation, etc.; a post is a position or office that carries heavy

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